The 23rd October 1893.

The following is the Dewan's Address read at the opening of the Assembly :—

GENTLEMEN,

I have received His Highness the Maharaja's commands to place before you, at this the thirteenth meeting of this Assembly, a brief account of the working of the principal Departments of the Administration during the past year, together with statements of the year's income and expenditure and an exposition of our general financial condition.

2. *H. E. the Viceroy's Visit.*—It is His Highness' pleasure that I should in the first place refer to the most important event of the year—the visit paid to the State by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne. The genuine loyalty and enthusiasm with which the subjects of Mysore from all parts of the State greeted Their Excellencies was a source of sincere gratification to His Highness. You doubtless remember the kind words of appreciation in which His Excellency spoke of the various measures of reform and improvement introduced since the Rendition by His Highness' Government and his particular approval of the present constitution and functions of the Assembly I have now the honor to address. And I need hardly say that we all recall with special pride and gratification the passage in His Excellency's speech in which he was pleased to say "there is probably no State in India where the Ruler and the ruled are on more satisfactory terms or in which the great principle upon which His Highness has insisted, that Government should be for the happiness of the governed, receives a greater measure of practical recognition."

3. *Finance.*—The past year was one of exceptional financial prosperity, during which the State Revenue from all sources (excepting Railways) reached the unprecedented figure of $165\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Beginning with 103 lakhs in 1880-81, we find no important variation till we come to 1885-86. That year marks the commencement of an era of progressive improvement, during which each year has added a few lakhs to the Revenue realized in the preceding year, till during 1892-93 we were able to secure the large increase of Rs. 24,40,561 over and above the realizations of 1891-92. The statement of Receipts before you shows at a glance the various sources which have contributed to this increase.

Receipts.

Heads of Receipts	1891—92 (15 months) from 1st April 1891 to 30th June 1892.			1892—93.	Difference as compared with the 12 months of 1891-92.	
	Total.	April to June 1891.	July 1891 to June 1892.		More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue—						
(a) Land Revenue Proper ...	80,64,283	2,60,811	78,03,472	94,52,210	16,48,738	...
(b) Rent from Salt-pans ...	17,278	2,100	15,178	21,538	6,360	...
(c) Interest on arrears ...	32,169	9,296	22,873	36,995	14,122	...
Total Land Revenue.....	81,13,730	2,72,207	78,41,523	95,10,743	16,69,220	...
Excise—						
(a) Arrack	13,53,655	2,99,147	10,54,508	16,49,701	5,95,193	...
(b) Toddy	11,28,486	2,04,931	9,23,555	13,22,086	3,98,531	...
(c) Miscellaneous ...	1,09,666	20,719	88,947	53,871	...	35,076
Total Excise.....	25,91,807	5,24,797	20,67,010	30,25,658	9,93,724	35,076
Forest—						
(a) Sandalwood ...	9,80,204	9,058	9,71,146	8,95,824	...	75,322
(b) Timber and fuel ...	3,98,560	1,08,488	2,90,072	1,93,348	...	96,724
(c) Other forest items ...	2,27,582	56,230	1,71,352	2,10,156	38,804	...
(d) Kheddas	78,840	28,841	49,999	71,259	21,260	...
Total Forest.....	16,85,186	2,02,617	14,82,569	13,70,587	60,064	1,72,046
Stamps	7,93,803	1,42,737	6,51,066	7,05,936	54,870	...
Sayer	5,16,495	1,18,425	3,98,070	3,98,127	57	...
Mohatarfa	3,12,931	8,053	3,04,878	3,43,398	38,520	...
Law and Justice including Jail Receipts	94,478	13,930	80,548	81,533	985	...
Registration	1,00,109	18,411	81,698	97,475	15,777	...
Amrut Mahal	34,227	2,592	31,635	33,596	1,961	...
Education	57,146	9,410	47,736	53,618	5,882	...
Public Works	30,794	...	30,794	15,501	...	15,293
Gold Mining—						
(a) Five per cent Royalty ...	5,15,288	91,610	4,23,678	4,95,351	71,673	...
(b) Prospecting License fees, premia on new leases granted, &c. ...	3,162	...	3,162	508	...	2,654
Total Gold Mining.....	5,18,450	91,610	4,26,840	4,95,859	71,673	2,654
Medical	11,668	9,582	2,086	6,232	4,146	...
Scientific and other Minor Departments	10,002	1,662	8,340	10,692	2,352	...
Surplus Investment Account—						
(a) Interest on Investments ...	3,61,864	67,825	2,94,039	1,93,482	...	1,00,557
(b) Interest on Deposit Account in the Madras Bank.	64,207	..	64,207	71,566	7,359	...
(c) Profit on Government of India Securities sold ...	2,10,155	..	2,10,155	26,367	...	1,83,788
Total Surplus Investment Account.....	6,36,226	67,825	5,68,401	2,91,415	7,359	2,84,345
Miscellaneous	1,10,505	19,038	91,467	1,14,852	23,385	...
Total.....	1,56,17,557	15,02,896	1,41,14,661	1,65,55,222	29,49,975	5,09,414
				Net Increase.....	24,40,561	

4. Before proceeding to offer any comments upon this statement, I must explain that though the year 1891-92 consisted of 15 months from April 1891 to June

1892, yet for purposes of comparison we have to confine our attention to the 12 months of that year commencing July 1891 and ending June 1892, and to consider, with reference to the figures for those months, whether there has been any improvement or falling off in individual items of Revenue during 1892-93. This process will enable us to draw reliable inferences, because the two periods of 12 months under comparison were identical as regards collection operations under all heads of Revenue including Land, Mohatarfa, Sandal, &c.

5. With these preliminary remarks, I shall now ask your attention in some detail to the two items of Land Revenue and Excise which together have mainly contributed to the increased Revenue of the year.

6. *Land Revenue.*—Under Land Revenue proper, the increase was Rs. 16,49,000, of which about 3 lakhs were due to expansion of cultivation, the extent of lands under occupation having increased from 5,685,162 acres in 1891-92 to 5,891,268 in 1892-93. The remainder of the increase was due to the fact that last year was one of seasonable rain-fall during which we were not only able to realize the year's demand to the usual extent, but also to collect the greater portion of the sum of about 7¼ lakhs which, owing to the unfavorable seasons of 1891-92, had to be allowed to stand over for remission or realization during the following year (1892-93).

7. It may be interesting to note in this place that the area brought under cultivation during the last 12 years has increased by 49 per cent and the assessment by 31 per cent, showing an average annual increase of 4 and 2½ per cent respectively. The increments in previous years were partly due to the operations of the Survey and Settlement Department, but in the year under review the increase which was 3·6 per cent in area and 3·8 per cent in the assessment, was entirely due to the larger extent of land taken up for cultivation.

8. *Excise.*—The most noteworthy improvement has occurred under this head. The Revenue from Arrack alone shows an increase of Rs. 5,95,193. Excluding Rs. 1,46,754 which represents the realizations of the arrears of the previous year, the net increase due to the operations of the year was Rs. 4,48,439, a large portion of which was the direct result of the revised system of arrack management introduced in April 1892. The cheaper manufacture of spirit under that system enabled us to increase the duty from Rs. 3—5—0 per gallon 20° Under Proof to Rs. 4 in the Maidan and Rs. 3—14—0 in the Malnad tracts. This increase of duty which involved no increase of price to the consumer, accounts for over 2 lakhs of the additional Revenue derived, while the sale of the right of vend brought in over one lakh ; and these two causes which had the effect of securing to Government money which hitherto formed the profits of middlemen, yielded in the aggregate an increase of Rs. 3,28,000. The remainder of the increase, about Rs. 1,28,000, represents the Revenue in respect of 37,655 gallons, the quantity consumed in 1892-93 in excess of the the consumption of the preceding year. This increased consumption has occurred chiefly in the Districts of Kolar and Kadur and in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. The large increase in Kolar, occurring as it did in spite of a reduction in the number of shops, was entirely due to the extensive employment of labor in and about the Gold Fields, while the minor increases in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities were owing to the large influx of Vaddars and other drinking classes in search of employment on the Special Improvement works. In Kadur, 19 new shops had to be opened in localities where illicit distillation by Lambanis employed on coffee estates was known to exist. The increase in consumption in the District was 8,586 gallons for the whole year.

9. The Revenue from Toddy amounted to Rs. 13,22,086 as against 9,23,555, showing an increase of Rs. 3,98,531. This result may be regarded with unmixed satisfaction as the increased Revenue has been secured by the mere abolition of intermediaries under the revised system, described in my last year's Address. You will doubtless remember that that system aimed at the substitution of over 1,000 small toddy farms in the place of the 8 large District farms which previously existed, but there was under it no increase in the number of shops for the sale of toddy and therefore presumably no increase in the quantity of liquor consumed. The small farms are naturally able to pay the Government for the lease of its toddy groves higher rents than could be expected from the larger farms.

10. Thus under "Excise" including both Arrack and Toddy, the improvement has been Rs. 9,58,648.

11. *Forests.*—There was a decrease of about Rs. 75,000 under Sandalwood. The quantity sold was 1,992½ tons against 2,439½ tons in the previous year, but the average price obtained per ton was Rs. 448·8, or Rs. 46·5 better than in 1891-92. Under "Timber and Firewood" also, there was a diminution of about Rs. 96,000, due to the smaller quantity felled and sold, while under "Miscellaneous" there was an increase of Rs. 38,000, due chiefly to larger sales of Minor Forest produce: so that (excluding Elephant Kheddas) the decrease on the year's Forest operations was Rs. 1,33,242.

12. From Elephant Kheddas the receipts were better than in the previous year by Rs. 21,000, and last year was the first in which the Department was self-supporting.

13. *Stamps.*—There was an increase due to general causes of more than half a lakh which accrued chiefly under general stamps, and duty and penalty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.

14. *Mohatarfa.*—The increase of Rs. 38,520 was owing mainly to the collection of the previous years' arrears.

15. *Gold Mining.*—There was an increase of Rs. 71,673 in the amount of Royalty paid to Government. The quantity of gold extracted from the Kolar Gold Mines in 1892 exceeded that of the previous year by 32,757 ounces. Further particulars with regard to the working of the several mines will be found in this statement:—

	Names of the Gold Mining Companies.	From January to December 1891.			From January to December 1892.		
		Quantity of Bar Gold extracted.	Net Value of Gold extracted.	Royalty due in Indian Currency.	Quantity of Bar Gold extracted.	Net Value of Gold extracted.	Royalty due in Indian Currency.
		oz.	Rs.	Rs.	oz.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mysore Gold Mining Company	66,500	36,40,403	1,82,020	64,391	39,27,545	1,96,377
2	Urigam Company ...	34,841	18,44,954	92,243	53,836	31,85,950	1,59,297
3	Nundydroog do ...	23,598	12,41,441	62,072	31,229	18,49,946	92,497
4	Balaghat do ...	5,206	2,82,083	14,104	6,976	4,29,533	21,477
5	Mysore Reefs do ...	286	13,866	693	...	...	...
6	Champion Reefs do ...	...	...	...	6,756	4,14,731	20,736
	Total... ..	130,431	70,22,647	3,51,132	163,188	98,07,705	4,90,384

16. *Surplus Investment account.*—The income from the invested surplus shows a decrease of over $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, owing to the sale in 1891-92 of 4 per cent Government Securities to the extent of $28\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in order to provide the funds required to meet the famine which then threatened and for the larger cash balance necessitated by the altered khistbandi. On the securities thus sold, we realized large premia amounting to Rs. 2,10,000 shown as profit in that year's account, but the reduction of the amount in Four Per Cents has caused in the following year (1892-93) a decrease in the interest on the invested surplus.

17. Having thus explained in some detail the variations in the more important sources of our income, the general result is summarised in a few words. Land Revenue and Excise together showed an improvement of $26\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. To this there was a small addition of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs from other sources, chiefly Gold Mines, Stamps and Mohatarfa. The total increase thus obtained was reduced by a falling off of $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under Forests and in the Income from the invested surplus, thus giving for the net result an increase of $24\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

18. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 134,71,166 against Rs. 130,16,906 in the previous year. Please see Expenditure Statement before you.

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total.	For 3 months, April, May and June 1891.	For 12 months, July 1891 to June 1892.	1892-93.	Difference as compared with the 12 months of 1891-92.	
A.					More.	Less.
Subsidy	24,50,000	...	24,50,000	24,50,000	...	...
Civil List	17,33,333	3,33,333	14,00,000	14,00,000	...	...
Political Pensions including Allowances in lieu of Jahgir ..	1,34,718	25,722	1,08,996	1,00,570	...	8,426
Military Force	10,66,347	1,88,012	8,78,335	9,89,027	1,10,692	...
Total.....	53,84,398	5,47,067	48,37,331	49,39,597	1,10,692	8,426
B.						
Administration and Public Departments	3,66,035	72,049	2,93,986	3,16,892	22,906	...
Land Revenue Charges—						
Deputy Commissioners and Establishments	2,12,762	41,604	1,71,158	1,73,777	2,619	...
Sub-Divisional Officers and Establishments	11,356	...	11,356	23,394	12,038	...
Assistant Commissioners and Establishments	81,771	16,594	65,177	67,476	2,299	...
Taluk Establishments ..	3,93,425	78,016	3,15,409	3,15,736	327	..
Revenue Survey	2,21,348	17,425	2,03,923	1,52,038	...	51,885
Inam Department	9,670	2,025	7,645	7,699	54	...
Remuneration to Village Servants	5,76,359	42,173	5,34,186	5,37,996	3,810	...
Other items	45,004	9,855	35,149	36,371	1,222	...
Excise	1,17,632	17,520	1,00,112	1,86,535	86,423	...
Forest including Elephant Kheddas	7,21,255	1,39,224	5,82,031	4,57,634	...	1,24,397
Stamps	26,759	4,981	21,778	24,405	2,627	...
Sayer	16,165	3,245	12,920	12,933	13	...
Stationery and Printing ...	1,24,385	10,642	1,13,743	1,15,868	2,125	...
Amrut Mahal	32,067	6,149	25,918	27,757	1,839	...
Scientific and Minor Departments...	94,221	17,978	76,243	1,00,297	24,054	...
Total.....	30,50,214	47,9,480	25,70,734	25,56,808	1,62,356	1,76,282

Heads of Expenditure.	Total.	For 3 months, April, May and June 1891.	For 12 months, July 1891 to June 1892.	1892-93.	Difference as compared with the 12 months of 1891-92.	
C.					More.	Less.
Law and Justice including Jails..	10,00,999	1,89,249	8,11,750	8,32,168	20,418	...
Police	8,82,282	1,78,884	7,03,398	7,43,840	40,442	...
Education	4,33,437	74,284	3,59,153	3,98,197	39,044	...
Muzarayi	3,80,971	56,358	3,25,613	3,15,351	...	10,262
Medical	2,56,341	50,537	2,05,804	2,37,840	32,036	...
Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	3,57,370	79,191	2,78,179	2,68,715	...	9,464
Public Works and Sanitary Department	27,37,289	4,84,301	22,52,988	24,42,511	1,89,523	...
Registration	48,068	7,919	40,149	46,571	6,422	...
British Officers' Eurlough and absentee allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances, leave and pensionary contributions ...	40,311	13,075	27,236	21,708	...	5,528
Interest on Savings Banks' Deposits	85,355	...	85,355	88,717	3,362	...
Interest on Charitable Funds ...	737	...	737	4,174	3,437	...
Refunds	52,139	15,477	36,662	99,445	62,783	...
Census	95,392	13,015	82,377	6,364	...	76,013
Miscellaneous, including charges on account of visits of distinguished personages and His Highness the Maharaja's Tours	1,53,673	15,715	1,37,958	3,10,582	1,72,624	..
Deputation of Special Officer for the investigation of Malnad assessment	15,524	8,687	6,837	...	...	6,837
Audited charges of Famine Relief Operations ...	25,048	...	25,048	21,980	...	3,068
Premia, &c., paid on Government of India Pro.-Notes purchased	95,810	996	94,814	46,736	...	48,078
Value of Awdry House purchased at Ootacamund ...	30,000	...	30,000	...	...	30,000
*Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs ...	1,12,200	7,417	1,04,783	89,862	...	14,921
Total... ...	68,02,946	11,94,105	56,08,841	59,74,761	5,70,091	2,04,171
Grand Total.....	152,37,558	22,20,652	130,16,906	134,71,166	8,43,139	3,38,879
				Net Increase.....	4,54,260	

The increase of expenditure was chiefly under "Military," "Excise" and "Public Works."

19. More than a lakh of rupees was expended under "Military" on account of the new pattern equipment and saddlery for the Imperial Service corps, purchase and maintenance of transport ponies, purchase of arms and accoutrements and of stallions for the Kunigal Farm.

* Note.—When the English loan of £1,200,000 was raised, the local loan of 20 lakhs ceased to be one for Railway purposes.

20. The increased expenditure of Rs. 86,423 under "Excise" was due partly to charges incurred (on account of additional establishment and transport of liquor) for working the revised system already described, and partly to the extra payment made to Messrs. Parry and Co. for importing liquor from Nellikuppam in the Madras Presidency during those months in which, owing to scarcity of water, distillation could not be carried on at Bangalore.

21. The Public Works Expenditure which will be noticed hereafter, exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,89,000.

22. The statements of Gross and Net Revenue and Expenditure are also before you.

No. I.—Statement of Gross and Net Income, 1892-93.

Heads of Receipts.	Gross Receipts from 1st July 1892 to June 1893.	Charges from 1st July 1892 to June 1893.	Net Receipts from 1st July 1892 to June 1893.	Net Receipts, 1891-1892 (15 months).
1. Land Revenue, including rent on Salt-pans & Interest on arrears ...	95,10,743	11,54,750	83,55,993	67,93,053
2. Mohatarfa	3,43,398	...	3,43,398	3,12,931
3. Gold Mining—				
(*a*) Five per cent Royalty ...	4,95,351	...	4,95,351	5,15,288
(*b*) Premia, &c., on new leases ...	508	...	508	3,162
Total Gold Mining.....	4,95,859	..	4,95,859	5,18,450
4. Forests—				
(*a*) Sandalwood	8,95,824	3,82,593	9,16,735	9,94,645
(*b*) Timber, plantations, fuel, &c....	4,03,504			
(*c*) Elephant Kheddas ...	71,259	75,041	—3,782	—30,714
Total Forests.....	13,70,587	4,57,634	9,12,953	9,63,931
5. Excise	30,25,658	1,86,535	28,39,123	24,74,175
6. Sayer	3,98,127	12,933	3,85,194	5,00,330
7. Stamps	7,05,936	24,405	6,81,531	7,67,044
8. Registration	97,475	46,571	50,904	52,041
9. Amrut Mahal	33,596	27,757	5,839	2,160
10. Interest on Investments and on Current Deposit, Madras Bank ...	2,65,048	...	2,65,048	4,26,071
11. Profit on Surplus Investment account.	26,367	52,726	—26,359	98,495
12. Sundry other sources of income ...	1,09,058	...	1,09,058	97,542
Total	163,81,852	19,63,311	144,18,541	130,06,223
Deduct—				
(*a*) Refunds			99,445	52,139
(*b*) Subsidy and Political Pensions			25,50,570	25,84,718
(*c*) Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs ...			89,862	1,12,200
Net Revenue			116,78,664	102,57,166
Deduct Net Expenditure as per Statement No. II below ...			85,94,608	98,77,166
Surplus			30,84,056	3,80,000

No. II.—Statement of Gross and Net Expenditure, 1892-93.

Heads of Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure from 1st July 1892 to June 1893.	Income from 1st July 1892 to June 1893.	Net Expenditure from 1st July 1892 to June 1893.	Net Expenditure, 1891-92, (15 months.)
1. Interst on Savings Bank Deposits and Charitable Funds ...	92,891	...	92,891	86,092
2. Civil Establishments included under Administration, Inam Department and Revenue Survey	4,76,629	...	4,76,629	5,97,052
3. Stationery and Printing... ...	1,15,868	4,118	1,11,750	1,15,283
4. Palace Charges	14,00,000	...	14,00,000	17,33,333
5. Judicial Charges ... Courts ...	7,48,055	53,938	6,94,117	8,31,937
5. Judicial Charges ... Prisons ...	84,113	27,595	56,518	74,584
6. Police	7,43,840	1,676	7,42,164	8 78,422
7. Education	3,98,197	53,618	3,44,579	3,76,291
8. Muzarayi	3,15,351	...	3,15,351	3,80,971
9. Medical	2,37,840	6,232	2,31,608	2,44,673
10. Minor Departments	1,06,661	10,692	95,969	1,79,611
11. Civil Furlough Allowances, &c. ...	21,708	..	21,708	40,311
12. Pensions	2,68,715	...	2,68 715	3,57,370
13. Military	9,89,027	...	9,89,027	10,66,347
14. Famine Relief	21,980	...	21,980	25,048
15. Miscellaneous	3,04,592	...	3,04,592	1,83,346
Total Ordinary.....	63,25,467	1,57,869	61,67,598	71,70,671
16. Public Works	24,42,511	15,501	24,27,010	27,06,495
Total including Public Works.....	87,67,978	1,73,370	85,94,608	98,77,166

23. It will be seen from this statement that our surplus for the past year (excluding Railway transactions) was Rs. 30,84,056 as compared with one of Rs. 3,80,000 of the previous year which, owing to the scarcity which prevailed and the altered khistbandi, was in some respects abnormal. The surplus of 1890-91, which in all respects was a normal year, was Rs. 22,03,449, and as compared with it, the improvement last year was Rs. 8,80,607.

24. Having in the preceding paras reviewed the net result of the ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the State during the past year, I shall next place before you a statement exhibiting our transactions in respect of the State Railways :—

MYSORE-HARIHAR RAILWAY—	1892-93. (12 months.)	1891-92. (15 months.)
(A.) Receipts.—¾ths of net earnings received from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company	4,08,922	4,26,146
Payments—being interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company upon the expended portion of the English Railway Loan of £ 1,200,000	7,64,887	6,91,048
Deficit for the year.....	3,55,965	2,64,902
(B.) Investments—		
(a) Capital outlay on the State Railways other than the Mysore-Harihar Line—		
(1) Purchase of Nanjngud Branch	6,18,552	...
(2) Construction of Bangalore-Hindupur Line ...	8,93,979	12,34,552
(3) Do Kolar Gold Fields Branch ...	3,71,487	..
(4) Surveys to the West Coast	11,140	24,693
Total (a) Capital Outlay.....	18,95,158	12,59,245
(b) Payment towards the Railway Loans Redemption Fund ..	4,00,000	4,00,000
Grand Total (B) Investments.....	22,95,158	16,59,245

25. Our loss on the Mysore-Harihar Railway, has been year after year as shown below :—

1887-88	67,870
1888-89	2,95,410
1889-90	5,18,817
1890-91	4,85,189
1891-92	2,64,902
1892-93	3,55,965
Total.....	19,88,153

26. *General Financial results.*—Thus it will be seen that out of the year's surplus of Rs. 30,84,056, we had to meet the deficit of Rs. 3,55,965 on account of the Mysore-Harihar Railway and after putting by 4 lakhs of rupees towards the redemption of our Railway loans and investing Rs. 18,95,158 on new Railways, we had a balance of Rs. 4,32,933, which, added to the opening balance of Rs. 89,31,909 on 1st July 1892, gave a closing balance on 30th June 1893 of Rs. 93,64,842. Out of this amount Rs. 47,23,700 were held in Government Securities and the remainder in the Madras Bank and the various local Treasuries. In addition to this, we had at the close of the year Rs. 18,73,022 to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund, besides Rs. 32,53,439 of State Funds invested as capital outlay on the various State Railways other than the Mysore-Harihar line. Our present financial position (leaving out of consideration about 75 lakhs spent since the Rendition on reproductive Irrigation works) is as shown below :—

ASSETS—			
(1) In Government Securities	47,23,700	93,64,842	
In cash	46,41,142		
(2) Balance to credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund	...	18,73,022	
(3) Borrowed English capital :—			
(a) Capital outlay on Mysore Harihar Railway ...	1,45,89,604	1,63,82,801	
(b) Unexpended balance with the Government of India	17,93,197		
(4) Capital outlay on other State Railways ...	...	32,53,439	
			3,08,74,104
LIABILITIES—			
(1) Local Railway Loan	...	20,00,000	
(2) English Railway Loan	...	163,82,801	
			1,83,82,801
Net Assets.....	...	...	1,24,91,303

27. In order to ascertain the improvement during the 12 years of His Highness' rule, we must add to the Net Assets as above, a sum of Rs. 30,73,354* representing the net liabilities on 1st April 1881.

	Rs.
*Assets in cash	24,07,448
Capital outlay on Railways ...	25,19,198
Total Assets	49,26,646
Liabilities—	
Famine debt to British Government ...	80,00,000
Net Liabilities...	30,73,354

28. *Budget for* 1893-94. (*Vide* Appendix).—The Budget estimate of income from all sources for 1893-94 (Railways and Civil and Military Station excepted), has been framed for Rs. 158,63,000, or about 7 lakhs less than the actuals of 1892-93. This reduction is chiefly under Land Revenue and is nearly equal to the unusually large amount of arrears of 1891-92 realized in 1892-93 as already ex-

plained. The expenditure under all heads during 1893-94 has been estimated at Rs. 135,61,000 as compared with Rs. 134,71,000 of 1892-93, the most important increase being under Public Works, on account chiefly of works of sanitation and the new water-supply project for the Mysore City.

29. *District Funds.*—Having so far dealt with revenue derived for State purposes, we may now turn to the subject of taxation for local purposes. The receipts, during 1892-93, of District Local Funds administered by the 9 District Boards, amounted to Rs. 5,77,000 and the whole of this sum, together with Rs. 19,000 out of the balance at the credit of this Fund, was expended on various objects of public utility, the chief among them being Roads, Dispensaries, Village Sanitation, Travellers' Bungalows, and Musafarkhanas. The incidence of taxation during the year amounted to 1 anna 10 pies per head of population.

30. *Local Funds General.*—The receipts under this Fund which is administered by Government for the same purposes as the District Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 1,91,000. Out of this, Rs. 1,11,000 were expended during the year, chiefly through the agency of the District Fund Boards, on drinking-water wells, village chavadis, cart-tracks and similar works.

31. *Constitution of District Fund Boards.*—Last year, you brought to the notice of Government that the constitution of District Fund Boards is weak in the non-official element, but as the existing rules passed in 1874 provide only for a maximum of seven non-official members, the defect can be remedied only by legislation. You will therefore be glad to learn that the Local Boards Regulation, now under the consideration of the Government, provides for a minimum of 12 non-official members in each Local Fund Board.

32. *Municipalities.*—The next class of local taxation is under Municipalities. The number of Municipalities during 1892-93 was 101 with a population of 5,76,000. The total Municipal receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 4,44,000, of which House-tax, Mohatarfa and Octroi contributed Rs. 2,85,000, and Miscellaneous sources Rs. 1,59,000. The incidence of Municipal taxation was 7 as. 11 ps. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,35,000, of which Rs. 1,54,000 was spent on conservancy and establishments, Rs. 1,19,000 on roads and other useful works, Rs. 36,000 on schools, Rs. 31,000 on the supply of medical aid, Rs. 24,000 on lighting, and the balance on minor establishments and miscellaneous improvements.

33. Last year, representations were made from several Municipalities that the Government might forego (in *all* Municipalities, as it had already done in some) its share of the Octroi and Mohatarfa revenues realized within Municipal limits. You doubtless remember that the Octroi is levied by a large number of Municipalities in the Province under special conditions which make a share in the proceeds, a legitimate source of State income. Indeed, it was on the express condition of receiving such a share that the Government abolished the Sayer (always a source of State revenue) on certain articles, and the Municipal population has largely benefited by such abolition. But the Government have always been willing to deal with the Municipal Boards in a liberal spirit when the question is one of funds to enable them to cope with the sanitary requirements of their towns, and it is in accordance with this policy, that the Government share of Octroi realizations have recently been ordered to be given up in their favor. You will also be glad to learn that the Government share of the Mohatarfa has been given up in all Municipalities which bear Police charges, and the question of giving up the Mohatarfa in other Munici-

palities will receive early attention. I must take this opportunity of impressing upon Municipal Boards that these concessions are conditional upon their maintaining a uniform and fair system of taxation without any exemption of particular individuals or classes, and that they will be expected to devote the augmented resources placed at their disposal for the fullest benefit of the Municipal population.

34. *Public Works.*—We may next turn our attention to the working of the Public Works Department.

On Public Works, other than Railways, the total expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1893, aggregated Rs. 30,83,999, as noted below :—

	Rs.
Provincial Funds	24,42,511
District Funds	4,98,758
Irrigation Funds	1,23,512
Palace Funds	19,218
Total.....	30,83,999

35. In addition to this amount, Rs. 71,962 were expended on works debitable to other Departments, making the total outlay Rs. 31,55,961, which was distributed under the several heads of service as follows :—

	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
Military	43,267	4,200	47,467
Civil Buildings	3,38,256	54,780	3,93,036
Communications	7,05,192	5,49,822	8,55,014
Public Improvements	1,96,723	9,021	2,05,744
Irrigation	8,33,649	1,47,672	9,81,321
Establishment	...	...	4,82,452
Tools and Plant	...	...	23,423
Total.....			29,88,457
Suspense.....			18,818
Total.....			30,07,275
Sanitary Budget.			
Miscellaneous Public Improvements			63,156
Establishment			12,369
Tools and Plant			674
Suspense			525
			76,724
Outlay on non-budget works debitable to Forests and Educational Budgets, Provincial Funds, Contributions, &c.			71,962
Grand Total.....			31,55,961

36. Under "Military," the expenditure was chiefly incurred on the construction of new Barr Lines at Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Hassan, where they were badly wanted. Another set of lines for the Silledars at Mysore has been completed. It has since been decided to locate the Imperial Service Regiment, and the transport corps attached to it, near the Mysore City at the site above Wantikoppal village recently selected by His Highness the Maharaja, the present stables and connected lines being altered and converted into a Dharmasala which is one of the most urgent wants of the City at present.

37. Under "Civil Buildings," Rs. 3,93,000 were spent. The more important works completed during the year were the Laboratory and Lecture Hall for the Central College and the extension of the Government Press Buildings in Bangalore; the quarters and office for the Special Magistrate at Urigam (old Fields in the Kolar District; and the Government House, the Public Offices, the Military Secretary's quarters and quarters for the Principal of the Maharaja's College, in Mysore. The construction of Court Houses for the District Judge, Sub-Judge and the Munsiff at Mysore, progressed satisfactorily. A Meteorological Observatory at Bangalore

was sanctioned during the year and is already approaching completion. In addition to these, 4 new Taluk Cutcherries, 3 Munsiffs' Courts, 10 Dispensaries, 4 Educational Buildings, and 9 Police Lines and Stations, besides many other minor works, were in hand.

38. Under Communications, the important bridge across the Bhadra at Balehonnur in the Kadur District was completed and the site for a new bridge across the Kaveri at Yedatore was selected and foundations for 8 of the piers and the right abutment filled in.

39. The expenditure under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" was incurred on several works of public utility in the Mysore City, such as the construction of the Chamraja road, laying out and forming the new suburb Chamrajapura, and the Lansdowne Bazaars, all incomplete works of previous years. To perpetuate the memory of that distinguished statesman, the late Sir James Gordon, K. C. S. I., who was long connected with Mysore both as Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja and Chief Commissioner of the Province, and who was the First British Resident subsequent to the Rendition, a bronze statue has been obtained from England and will shortly be erected near the Public Offices in this City.

40. The Darbar's share of the cost of the Hebbal Temporary Water-supply Scheme for Bangalore, which was necessitated by the failure of the existing sources of supply, amounted to Rs. 51,616.

41. The question of water-supply to the Bangalore City has engaged the most anxious attention of the Darbar and they have decided to enlarge and improve the Hessarghatta tank, and utilize it partly for the water-supply of the City and partly for irrigation purposes. The enlargement of the tank is being vigorously executed and the details of lifting, delivery and distribution will soon be finally settled so as to give the City an assured water-supply at as early a date as possible. It is understood that the Government of India have decided upon carrying out what is known as the Maligal Scheme for the separate supply of the Civil and Military Station.

42. For the better water-supply of the Mysore City, a project estimated to cost about 3 lakhs has already been sanctioned. Under this project water from the Kaveri is to be pumped up a height of 237 feet by means of the water power which is available at the Devaroy Channel, then to be brought into Mysore by gravitation in a masonry conduit, and after proper filtration, to be distributed so as to supply also the higher portions of the City not commanded by the Kukarhalli tank, thus superseding the separate scheme for a high level supply which had been under contemplation for several years.

43. *Irrigation.*—I now come to the most important head of Public Works, *viz.*, "Irrigation." Works under this head have, as usual, progressed well, the outlay thereon during the year being Rs. 9,81,321. The restoration and improvement of the important tanks and channels referred to in the last year's Address, most of which were incomplete works of previous years, progressed satisfactorily, and some of them have been completed, *viz.*:—

(1.) the Borankanave Dam in Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, at a cost of nearly 2 lakhs, the left bank channel of which is now in hand;

(2.) the Handanhalli tank in the Sira Taluk, at a cost of about Rs. 60,500;

(3.) the Rekalgere works in the Chellakere Taluk, costing Rs. 1,30,000. This channel is reported to have acted twice successfully filling two of the upper tanks in the series.

(4.) the widening of the Ramasamudram channel and extending the Tippur and Keggere branch channels in Yedatore Taluk, which has been in progress since February 1889, cost Rs. 83,000;

(5.) the extension and improvement of Rampur channel in Nanjangud Taluk, costing about 3½ lakhs;

(6.) the restoration of Danawadi tank, in Shimoga Taluk, cost Rs. 36,000;

(7.) the Sogal anikat and channels, cost Rs. 48,000;

(8.) the improvement of Arsinkatte channel in Chikmagalur Taluk, at a cost of Rs. 20,000;

(9.) the restoration of Yegati anikat and channel in Kadur Taluk, at a cost of Rs. 37,000; and

(10.) the construction of Mallali anikat and channel, at a cost of Rs. 20,000.

44. The other more important works that were in hand during the year were those specified in the list below, on all of which satisfactory progress is reported:—

Bangalore Division.—(1) Restoring the Bandur-Virupakshipur tank in Channapatna Taluk Estimate Rs. 38,000. Work practically completed. (2) Restoring Mallur tank in the same Taluk. Estimate Rs. 21,000. Practically completed. (3) Restoring Ujani Gaurammankere tank in Dodballapur Taluk. Estimate Rs. 22,000. (4) Restoring Sulibele Dodkere and Chikkere in Hoskote Taluk. Estimate Rs. 30,000.

Kolar Division.—(1) The 3 important reservoirs across the Chitravati, Pinakini and North Pennar, which are all approaching completion. (2) Restoring the Mudvadi tank in Kolar Taluk (estimate Rs. 44,000). (3) The Timmanayakanhalli Agrahar tank (estimate Rs. 32,000) and (4) the Burdagunte Timmasani anikat and channel (Rs. 36,000), both in Sidlaghatta Taluk.

Tumkur Division—(1) The restoration of Gundagal Tank in Maddagiri Taluk (estimate Rs. 26,000); (2) Kurihalli and (3) Mayasandra tanks in Sira Taluk, estimates Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 26,000, respectively; (4) the Mayasandra tank in Tiptur Taluk (Rs. 25,000); (5) the Bommanayakanhalli and (6) Kayatanagere Tanks in Pavagada Taluk, estimates Rs. 24,000 and 42,000 respectively.

Chitaldroog Division.—(1.) Constructing new tank across Hirehalla near Tippaiyankote (estimate Rs. 28,000), practically completed; (2) new tank across Madihalla near Vaduvalli in Hiriyur Taluk, estimate Rs. 47,000.

Mysore Division.—Improving and extending the Hulhalli channel in Nanjangud Taluk (estimate Rs. 6,05,000). Half completed.

French Rocks Division.—(1) Improving the Maddur Ané channels in Mandya Taluk, (estimate Rs. 82,000). Work far advanced. (2) Improving and extending the Kalhalli channel in Krishnarajpeté Taluk, (estimate Rs. 50,000). Practically completed. (3) Improving the Sulikere tank in Malvalli Taluk (estimate Rs. 1,59,000). One lakh has already been spent on this work.

Hassan Division.—Improving and extending the north channel of Sriramadevara Dam, estimate Rs. 82,000. Work approaching completion.

Shimoga Division.—Improving the Sulikere tank and channels in Channagiri Taluk, estimate Rs. 66,000.

Kadur Division.—(1) Constructing an anikat across the Veda river to feed the Chikkapatnagere tank in Kadur Taluk (estimate Rs. 40,000); and (2) improving the Yellambalasi anikat and channel, (estimate Rs. 34,000). The latter has been completed.

45. The following new important Irrigation works were sanctioned during the year:—

1. A new tank across the Jinigihalla, near Kathral in Chitaldroog.
2. Restoration of Bannur anikat and channels and Kukasandra tank in Kadur.
3. Restoration of Chiksandra tank in Tumkur.
4. Constructing an anikat across the Sankaratirtha stream near Singapur and restoration of Bidaganhalli tank in Hassan.
5. Restoring Mutsandra tank in Hoskote Taluk.

46. In connection with the subject of Irrigation, I stated last year that investigations were being made for improving and extending the irrigation capacities of the existing anikats on the Kaveri river. I personally inspected some of the anikats on this river, and came to the opinion that the improvement of the existing

anikat at Alalkatte would be the best of all possible schemes for extending and perfecting our irrigation system under the Kaveri. Three alternative projects for this scheme have been prepared by the Public Works Department, and the smallest of them estimated to cost about 18 lakhs odd has since been approved by His Highness the Maharaja. This project is to build a new anikat across the Kaveri, 750 feet long, on the site, and in lieu, of the existing very straggling Alalkatte Anikat, which is 2,500 feet in length and is very old and leaky, and does not admit of ready improvement. The new Anikat will cost about Rs. 80,000 and the sluices on the left and right banks some Rs. 30,000 more. The Anikat and the head works on the left bank are necessary for an efficient supply to Saligram, Mirle, Hampapur and other existing channels on that bank. Schemes for the improvement and extension of the rather complicated Irrigation system embracing these channels had from time to time been submitted for the consideration of the Government, but none of them could be sanctioned as they were all more or less unsatisfactory. It has now been finally decided to supersede them all by the new proposed works. There can be no doubt that these works are the best for the left bank irrigation and there can also be no two opinions about the desirability of their immediate execution on that ground alone. Regarding the right bank channel, it is impossible to decide finally how far it should extend until we have more definite information than we now possess, of the quantity of water which we can at this point draw off from the river without prejudice to the existing cultivation lower down. The alignment of the channel has however been most carefully made so as to permit of its being executed hereafter if considered expedient to the full length of 69½ miles, so as to fill the Kukarhalli tank at Mysore. It will be seen that this is capable of ready accomplishment, because the difference of level between the waste weir of the last named tank and the crest of the proposed anikat at Alalkatte is 100 feet. Under such circumstances, it is proposed to carry out in the first instance the anikat and head works and a sum of Rs. 60,000 is provided for this purpose in the current year's Budget. Next will be taken in hand the improvement and extension of the left bank irrigation, and the new right bank channel will come last and be necessarily spread over a series of years. This plan will not be felt as a grievance by the City of Mysore, because, as I already explained, we are giving it an efficient and independent supply from the Kaveri direct.

47. *Sanitation.*—The want had long been felt of a separate qualified Engineer who could give his exclusive attention to developing effective measures for the sanitation of the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore and of the more populous towns in the State, as well as to designing and carrying out works of water-supply and drainage wherever required. To this duty Mr. Standish Lee was appointed under the designation of the Sanitary Engineer with the Government. You have noticed that liberal grants have annually been made from State Funds for Miscellaneous Public Improvements. It is the intention of the Government to continue such grants in future to the extent from time to time found necessary, and at the same time to give for other sanitary works, during the next 5 years, an additional sum of one lakh per annum, out of which grants-in-aid or loans could be granted to the various Municipalities in need of such help from the Government. In addition, the Sanitary Engineer is expected to supervise the preparation and execution of the larger projects carried out from Municipal Funds. The Government anticipate that the measures above described will ensure, under adequate professional supervision, efficient work in all Municipalities, and result in an improvement of their general sanitary condition.

48. *Railways.*—The Mysore State Railway now consists of two parts under different conditions of management and apportionment of profits. The Mysore-Harihar Section, the capital outlay on which has been met from the English Railway Loan, is under the management of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and will continue so for 39 more years, during which period they have to receive one-fourth of the net profits. The other Sections—Mysore-Nanjangud, Bangalore-Hindupur and the Kolar Gold Fields—on all of which the capital outlay has been met from State Funds are to remain in the possession and management of the Darbar, who propose to enter into short term working agreements varying from 1 to 3 years, with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the Nanjangud and Hindupur Sections, and with the Madras Railway Company for the Kolar Gold Fields Branch. The important section of the Bangalore-Hindupur Railway (51½ miles of metre gauge) was completed, with the exception of the Pinakini bridge, the supply of girders for which was delayed by the manufacturers. The first section, from Yesvanthpur Junction to Dodballapur, was opened for traffic on the 15th December 1892, and the second section to Guntakal was opened, on 17th September 1893. This through-line promises to advance the commercial prosperity of Mysore by connecting it with Bellary, Secunderabad and the north-east of India and by bringing Singarani coal for consumption on our Railways, and will also give a special impetus to the traffic in cotton and grain. The Kolar Gold Fields Branch Railway, 10 miles of standard gauge, intended for the benefit of the large gold mining industry in Kolar has made good progress. Rails were linked through and coal trains commenced running on the 25th September. The line will, it is anticipated, be opened for traffic next month.

49. The survey of the proposed Railway from Nanjangud to Gudalur was completed, but the results are discouraging; and the Governments of Madras and Mysore have concurred that the project should give way to that proposed to connect Nanjangud with Erode. Reconnoissance Surveys of alternative lines of Railway to connect this State with the West Coast have been undertaken by the Mysore Railway Department on account of both the Darbar and the Madras Government. The most important of them is—Arsikere, *viâ* Hassan to Mangalore with a short branch to the Gorpur Harbour.

50. *Judicial Changes.*—The periodical absence from Shimoga of the District and Sessions Judge of Nagar for holding Criminal Sessions at Chikmagalur and Chitaldroog, being found to interfere seriously with the prompt disposal of the Civil work of the Division, the Government have, on the recommendation of the Chief Court, given its sanction for a Sub-Judge's Court at Shimoga. Before, however, actually establishing such a Court, the Chief Court are investigating certain proposals for an increase to the Munsiffs' jurisdiction, which will have the effect of affording considerable relief to all District Courts and Sub-Courts, and, in the Nundydroog Division, of enabling us to abolish the present system under which appeals from Munsiffs lie direct to the Chief Court.

51. **Medical**—There are throughout the Province 102 Hospitals and Dispensaries, including the 8 Dispensaries newly opened during the year. The total number of patients treated in them was 556,631 against 537,787 in the previous year.

52. In July 1892, the Government, on the recommendation of the Mysore City Municipality, sanctioned, as an experimental measure, the establishment at Mysore

of an institution for the treatment of patients according to indigenous methods (Karnatic and Yunani), subject to the supervision of a Hospital Assistant appointed to watch the preparation of the medicines and note the results. The number of patients treated during the half-year ending 30th June 1893 was 20,514, the average daily attendance being 279·80. The institution is doing good work and is very popular.

53. The number of cases vaccinated during the year was 84,752 against 74,282 in 1891. The increase is mainly due to lanoline paste being available in any quantities required, at the Vaccine Institute opened in March 1892, and the consequent removal of the difficulties, previously experienced by vaccinators, in procuring a sufficient supply of lymph in arm-to-arm vaccination. The percentage of success obtained from vaccination with the paste was found to be about 10 per cent higher than the average for the last 10 years under the old method.

54. *Agriculture*—Experimental cultivation of superior varieties of American cotton was continued during the year with success. The seed was supplied to the Chitaldroog, Kolar and Shimoga Districts. In the cotton growing Taluk of Davangere in the Chitaldroog District, the raiyats have intimated their desire to extend the cultivation of the new varieties.

55. Fresh seed potatoes received from England during the year are under propagation in the Botanical Gardens. Experience has shown that the steady importation of new varieties of the tuber has done much towards eradicating potato disease.

56. An experiment, which promises to introduce the remunerative cultivation of coffee into the Maidan parts of the Province, has been tried by Mr. Meenacshaiya with marked success in his Farm at Bangalore. Coffee which hitherto was believed to thrive only in the Malnad has been proved to be capable of attaining vigorous growth and abundant bearing under irrigation in the Maidan, and this experiment, in which Mr. Meenacshaiya has shown such commendable enterprize, will be watched with much interest by the Government.

57. A collection of Botanical drawings is in progress and the Superintendent of the Government Gardens has now in the Press an enlarged edition of "The Forest Trees of Mysore and Coorg."

58. The large Sugar manufactory which Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company are opening at Goribidnur, in the centre of an important sugar-cane tract, may be expected to give additional stimulus to its growth; whilst Narsimaiya's iron foundry at Chikballapur not only meets the growing demand for sugar-cane iron roller mills, but what is even of greater importance, is able to repair them when out of order.

59. *Muzarayi.*—The management of Muzarayi Institutions by a separate Superintendent has been attended with beneficial results. Reforms are being gradually and cautiously introduced, to prevent abuses and to ensure the proper application of the allowances granted to temples and charitable institutions maintained by the State. To secure further improvement in this branch of the Administration, it is necessary to have the cordial assistance and co-operation of the persons who are interested in the institutions and with this view local committees have been constituted in the larger centres of population. The cash payments now made annually by Government to temples, chattrams and matts amount to more than 3 lakhs, besides land endowments, the annual value of which is nearly 11 lakhs.

60. As an encouragement to the establishment and maintenance of charitable, benevolent and educational institutions, the Government have inaugurated a system under which funds assigned for such purposes could be deposited in Government Treasuries on favorable rates of interest, not exceeding 5 per cent per annum The deposits under this system now amount to Rs. 2,34,000, and are as follows:—

No.	Name of Depositor.	Amount.	Purpose.
1	Rai Bahadur Dharmaratnakara A. Narayanaswami Mudaliar ...	75,000	For the maintenance of the Schools established by him.
		40,000	For other charities.
		1,15,000	
2	Devaraja Bahadur of Mysore ...	50,000	For expenditure on education in Mysore.
3	Gurikar Marimallappa of Mysore ...	30,000	For the upkeep of the Marimallappa's School and for the assistance of certain poor Scholars.
4	Byrappa, Patel of Koncpalli, Chintamani Taluk, and his brothers ...	14,000	For the upkeep of the Chattram built by them on the Chintamani-Sidlaghatta High road and also for feeding travellers, &c.
5	Polepalli Subbaiya Chetti of Bangalore, ...	12,000	For the upkeep of the Chattram constructed by him near the City Railway Station at Bangalore, and feeding deserving caste students therein.
6	Nanjaraj Bahadur of Mysore ..	10,000	For the maintenance of the Nanjaraj Bahadur Chattram at Mysore.
7	Bakshi Venkatachar of Bangalore ...	3,000	For feeding indigent and deserving Sanskrit students and needy travellers at Melkote, Seringapatam Taluk.
	Total Rs.... ...	2,34,000	

61. *Education.*—On the 30th June 1893, there were 1,698 public institutions with 76, 963 pupils. The number of private institutions on the same date was 2,112 with 26,586 pupils. There were altogether 91,904 boys and 11,645 girls under instruction. It is interesting to note that during the decade from 1881 to 1891 the number of educated males increased from 234,698 to 261,508 or 11·4 per cent, and of educated females from 9,082 to 17,885 or 96·3 per cent.

62. The total expenditure from all sources on public instruction was Rs. 7,62,695. The State Funds contributed Rs. 4,14,435, the Local Funds Rs. 1,78,070, Municipal Funds Rs. 20,031, Fees Rs. 72,496 and all other sources Rs, 77,663. The total expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 36,226.

63. The revised standards of instruction in Primary and Middle schools were brought into force from the 1st January 1893. The Text-book Committee has arranged for the preparation of three Kannada Readers and is engaged in considering the subject of adopting a uniform system of Kannada spelling in school text-books. A scheme for the opening of two Normal Schools for the training of Kannada Pandits and teachers of Middle and Primary Vernacular schools has been sanctioned. During the months of April and May, normal classes were held at the Head-quarters of all the Districts for the instruction of vernacular masters in Agriculture and Hygiene. The Village schools have been ordered to be placed under the supervision of local committees. Schemes for the extension of Primary Education in Villages and for the improvement of Anglo-vernacular Education in Municipal towns are under consideration.

64. *Female Education.*—There were altogether 140 girls' schools in the State. The total expenditure on female education was Rs. 96,832, to which the State contributed Rs. 61,072. Seven candidates from Her Highness the Maharani Girls' School and two from the Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Tumkur, passed the Lower Secondary Examination. The organisation and discipline of the Maharani Girls' School have been greatly improved and the staff strengthened by the appointment of Miss Kumudini Khastigiri, B. A., of Bethune College, Calcutta, as Assistant Lady Superintendent. There are fifteen pupils in the High School Department who are being trained as teachers, and the number of pupils above the age of twelve is 44.

65. *Technical Education.*—In the Industrial School which was opened in Mysore in February 1892, instruction is given in carpentry, blacksmith's work, masonry, pottery, rattan work and free-hand drawing. An improved and time-saving method of weaving has been recently added to the industries taught. On the 30th June last, the total number of pupils in the school was 104, of whom 10 were Brahmins, 19 Muhammadans, 15 Native Christians, 2 Eurasians and 58 Hindus of different castes. Considering the short period the school has been in existence, the progress reported is encouraging and it is hoped that the institution will grow in usefulness and be the precursor of similar institutions in other parts of the Province.

66. It is proposed to establish an Engineering School for the training of Sub-Overseers and Taluk Mestris. The want of such an institution has been greatly felt as the supply of well-trained subordinates for the Public Works Department is very limited at present.

67. *Archæology.*—The remarkable discovery of certain Edicts of Asoka in the Chitaldroog District, which was announced to you last year, has formed the subject of learned papers published during the year in Paris, Vienna and London. At the end of each of the inscriptions were a few letters which remained unread. These have now been deciphered by professor Buhler of Vienna and prove to be the word *Lipikarena*, indicating the profession of the engraver, in Kharoshtri or Baktrian-Páli characters, which are written from right to left.

68. Other important inscriptions found during the year shew that the Pallava prince Nolambádhirája ruling in the Sira country married the younger sister of the Ganga king Nítimárga of Talkad. Also that Irungola, who was conquered by the famous Hoysala king Vishnu Vardhana, was in possession of the fortified hill of Nidugal in Pavagada Taluk, and that the line of kings to which he belonged had their capital at Henjara, which is a place specially mentioned in several curious inscriptions claiming great antiquity, one of them being similar in characters and much of its contents, to the grants in the Shimoga District said to have been made by Janamejaya at the *Sarpa-yàga*, more than 3,000 years B. C.

69. *Oriental Library and Press.*—609 printed works and 712 manuscripts were added to this Library at a cost of Rs. 4,065, bringing up its contents to 1,653 of printed and 1,021 of manuscript works. The large increase in the number of visitors and persons who obtained loans of the Library books, testifies to the usefulness and popularity of the institution.

70. Among the rare manuscripts may be mentioned a complete copy of the Satapatha Brahmana of the White Yajus, in the Kánva Sákha with accent signs throughout. This work has never yet been published. Philosophical treatises on the three religious systems of Southern India are a marked feature of the manuscript-

collection, the Advaita and Visishtadvaita being represented by such eminent writers as Appaiya Dikshit and Vedantachar, while the Dvaita system is represented by the founder of the sect, Madhvachar himself. There are also several treatises on Jain religion, and the Puranasara is an important find in Puranic literature. The Kannada collection contains Uddhata Kavya, the oldest work in Lingayat literature and now for the first time brought to the notice of the public.

71. The printing of the Apastamba Grihya Sutra, with Sudarsana's gloss and of the Apastamba Paribhasha Sutras, with the commentaries of Kapardiswamin and Haradatta, has been completed. Some printing work was also done in connection with an interesting treatise by the Hon'ble Rajamantrapravina Chentsal Row Pantulu Garu, C. I. E., on the subject of Gotras and Pravaras. The works now in the press are Taithiriya Samhitha of the black Yajus with Bhatta Bhaskara's commentary, the Dhatu Vritti, a masterly treatise on grammar by the famous scholiast Madhavachar, and a descriptive catalogue of the Palace Library.

72. *Pallegars.*—With a view to ameliorate the condition of stipendiary Palegars in Mysore, His Highness has been pleased to sanction an increase to their pensions. The pensions paid to them amounted to Rs. 17,133 per annum during Dewan Purnaiya's Administration, and to Rs. 22,257 in 1834-35. In 1860, Sir Mark Cubbon raised the pensions by 50 per cent and again, in 1864—65, Mr. Bowring sanctioned a further increase of 25 per cent. Having regard to the cost of living at the present day, a general increase of 50 per cent was sanctioned from the 1st July 1893. These pensions now amount to about Rs. 56,580 per annum.

73. *Legislation.—Infant marriage.*—Of measures of legislation which now engage the attention of the Government, the most important is the one relating to the prohibition of infant marriages. A Regulation drafted on the lines indicated in my Address of last year has been published with the view of affording the fullest opportunity for discussion and criticism. The measure is in some quarters regarded as an undue interference with the liberty of the subject, but you are doubtless aware that the action of the Government in the matter is merely a response to the general sentiment of the country which, we have reason to believe, demands the abolition under the authority of the law, of certain usages which are as much opposed to the spirit of the Hindu Shastras, as to the best interests of society. Whether these usages prevail to an extent which can be held to justify the proposed action of the Government, is a question on which important light is thrown by the tables of the last Census. These show that the number of married girls under 9 in 1891 was 18,000 as compared with only 12,000 in 1881. The increase is 50 per cent, whereas the increase of population during the same period of 10 years was only 18 per cent. Again out of 971,500 married women in the country in 1891, the statistics specially collected at the last Census show that 11,157 had been married at or before the age of 4 (74 in the first year, 349 in the second, 2,347 in the 3rd and 8,387 in the fourth year) and 181,000 between the ages of 5 and 9. Of the 192,000 girls thus married before nine, 3,560 became widows at that early age. In regard to boys it has been ascertained that 512 had been married before four, 8,173 between 4 and 9, and 72,831 between 10 and 14, thus giving a total of 81,516 boys all married before 14. The raising of the marriageable age of boys to 14 will also react beneficially on the marrying age of girls, for considering the disparity that generally prevails in this country between the ages of husband and wife, it is not too much to infer that in nearly all boy-marriages under 14, the girls are more likely to be under than above 9 years of age, and therefore the raising of the marriageable

age of boys to 14, will enable the parents of nearly 82,000 girls, to put off their marriage beyond the age of 9.

74. These facts are sufficient to establish that the evil which we wish to remedy is one of some magnitude, and what is worse, it is one which shows signs more of growth than of decline.

75. *Game Law.*—You are aware that a Game Law has been pressed upon the consideration of Government by the Planting Community and persons interested in sport. The subject is one which is surrounded by unusual difficulties; for while such a law must be mainly grounded upon considerations of humanity and the necessity for conserving useful species of animals and birds, it must not attempt to extinguish the immemorial rights of the people to kill game for food or sport, nor to create any monopoly in animals and birds in a state of nature for the benefit of Government or of sportsmen. A Draft Regulation has been framed and is now before you and the Government will be glad to have any suggestions you may wish to offer in regard to it. To ensure the due propagation and perpetuation of useful species of game and fish, the Regulation provides for the protection of such species, with reference to time, place, sex and growth, manner of killing and the implements of destruction. It also empowers the Government to afford absolute protection to specified insectivorous birds and to animals and birds whose killing would be unsportsmanlike or viewed with popular disfavor. The killing of animals or birds for the commercial value of their skins and plumage is proposed to be placed under due restrictions by means of a system of licenses.

76. It will thus be seen that the legislation proposed is based both upon humane and utilitarian considerations, and respecting as it does the reasonable claims of the community in regard to sport and food, it is the hope of Government that the Draft Regulation will meet with the unanimous approval of this Assembly.

77. *Constitution of the Assembly.*—I have no doubt that the members for the towns of Shimoga, Kolar and Tumkur will be glad to learn that, taking into consideration their large population and general importance, His Highness has been pleased to grant them the privilege of returning three members to this Assembly instead of two as heretofore like other Mofussil District Head-quarter Municipalities.

78. And now before concluding this address, gentlemen, it gives me much pleasure to announce to you that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to accede to your request, made on more than one previous occasion, to make the membership of this Assembly tenable for three years. His Highness trusts that this concession will enhance your interest in the various questions with the representation of which you may be charged and, by affording you the opportunity for continuous action in respect of them, be the means of adding largely to the practical usefulness of this Assembly.

MYSORE,
23rd October 1893.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore.

P.M.R 1893

2. At the conclusion of the above Address, the Revd. Mr. Gulliford (R. M. from Bangalore City) spoke to the following effect:—

The Representatives have requested me to reply to the Address that has just been read. We have been accustomed for a long series of years to listen to a record of increasing material prosperity, and the statement which we have just heard is no exception to the rule. The income of the past year from all sources is unprecedented in the annals of the Province, and in this, we greatly rejoice. We have heard with great pleasure the words of appreciation uttered by H. E. the Viceroy on his visit to Mysore, when he congratulated the Government of H. H. the Maharaja on the cordial relations that exist between the people and the rulers. We also rejoice that H. M. the Queen Empress recognizes wise statesmanship and good Government not only in British India, but also in those Native States that are in close alliance with Her Majesty, by conferring upon our respected Dewan the distinguished honor of Knighthood. The publication of the able and interesting Census Report has revealed the fact that the Province has been blessed not only with great material prosperity, but that there has been a corresponding large increase in the population, and this is not a little owing to good Government of the Province.

2. The Representatives highly appreciate the active interest taken by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja in the intellectual, social, and sanitary condition of the people as well as in their material advancement. The Census Report has shown that there is a vast amount of illiteracy in the Province. The Educational Department has done and is doing a vast amount of good work in enlightening the people, but we desire to see more funds placed at the disposal of the Department so that the large amount of ignorance now existing may be more quickly removed. The publication of the Draft Regulation relating to Infant Marriages shows the interest of His Highness' Government in the social condition of the people. Whatever may be done in the matter, it is evident that the publication of the Regulation has awakened a very considerable amount of thought and provoked a great deal of discussion. This will inevitably lead to careful enquiry into the evils of infant marriage and help in their removal.

3. We have heard with feelings of great pleasure the announcement made in the speech that His Highness' Government has graciously conferred upon the members the privilege of retaining their position for three years. This boon will be highly valued, and will tend to unite the members more strongly to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja. In conclusion, we would assure His Highness' Government of our unabated loyalty to the Maharaja, and our ardent desire to help the Government during the coming week to the best of our ability by our counsel and experience.

3. Mr. Hosur Nanjunda Rao (Land-holder, R. M. from Davangere Taluk) spoke to the following effect:—

On behalf of the Members of the Representative Assembly, I beg to represent that we have derived much pleasure and gratification by hearing the clear exposition of all details of administration which, by command of H. H. the Maharaja, you have this day addressed to us. We have no doubt that the welfare and prosperity in all things of the State and the people are ensured by the progress day by day in administrative measures and in the good condition of the Representative Assembly. We are deeply grateful to H. H. for having ordered, in response to our prayer, that membership of this Assembly shall be tenable for three years. In the same way, we trust that there will be progress in all desirable things.

2. It is gratifying to us that we have been called upon by Government to express our opinion in the matter of the Draft Regulation for the prevention of infant marriages. A memorial is being presented, signed by many Representative Members and others, soliciting that it might be passed into law, as it is a measure of such great public benefit.

3. We are glad and grateful that Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India has been graciously pleased to confer on H. H. the Maharaja the Rank of Colonel in H. M.'s Forces, on H. H. the Maharani the decoration of the Crown of India and on the Dewan the honor of Knighthood of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

4. We sincerely trust that the Queen Empress of India will continue to advance the honor and status of this country and its people. We beg respectfully to express our cordial loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India. We pray for the welfare of H. E. Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, to whom we are truly grateful for his having kindly accepted the Address presented to him on the occasion of his recent visit to this capital and for all the kind regard and esteem which H. E. manifested towards our Maharaja and this State. We beg that an English translation of this Address may be submitted for the information of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India.

5. The bestowal of Native titles and khillats by H. H. the Maharaja during the Dasara festivities on such gentlemen as have earned this recognition from H. H. is most commendable and popular. We trust that such would be extended further to other worthy subjects of the State. We pray that this representation may be conveyed to H. H. the Maharaja with an expression of our profound deference and respect. In conclusion, we pray that the Almighty be pleased to grant long life to Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India and that Her reign over India may be long and prosperous; long life and high distinctions to Lord Lansdowne, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, long life and a prosperous reign to our Maharaja, long life and prosperity to the Dewan and to the British Resident who has now graced this Assembly with his presence.

4. Mr. Channagiri Malhari Rao, (Pleader, R. M. from Shimoga Municipality) next spoke to the following effect: —

This Assembly constituted thirteen years ago has, year by year, been improving and thereby proving a source of benefit and good instruction to the people. For this we are grateful to Government. We also highly appreciate the sanction accorded to the tenure of membership for three years to elected members of the Dasara Representative Assembly. Besides continuing and according to circumstances suitably administering the State grants made in former times for Muzarayi Charities, Government has afforded a stimulus to the prosperity of Municipalities by transferring to them the moiety of Sayer and Mohatarfa Revenue which used to be credited to the State Exchequer in Municipalities other than Mysore and Bangalore. Further aid has been given by the appointment of a Sanitary Engineer for the furtherance of sanitary works calculated to improve the public health. For all this, we tender our thanks.

Government aid is chiefly required in—

1. Education
2. Agriculture

And 3. Trade.

As to Education,—intelligence and knowledge have been promoted by the spread of education through schools for males and females alike. For inaugurating and encouraging female education, we are grateful to Government. As to Agriculture, works of Irrigation have been constructed and are being constructed throughout the country and special consideration has been accorded to the special needs of individual localities. For all this, we tender our thanks. As to Trade, Railway lines have been laid and are being laid in various directions, whereby trade and travel have been considerably benefited. The large number of visitors to Mysore during Dasara, even from foreign countries, affords sufficient proof of this. We are bound to maintain these Railways at any cost and trouble

4. The people are beginning to understand the subject of infant marriages, and are impressed with the Dewan's exhortation last year that they should study it and speak about it. A draft Regulation has also been drawn up and published. Tomorrow has been fixed for a discussion on it. The opinions of several persons have been made known. It is hoped, therefore, that the Dewan will, in this matter, decide in accordance with prevailing public opinion and wishes.

5. The Dewan expressed his acknowledgments for the terms of appreciation in which the Representative Members had spoken, and said that it would give him great pleasure to convey them to H. H. the Maharaja in due course.